

CAPSULE SUMMARY
BA-239
Freedmen's Bureau
11807 Belair Road
Kingsville, Baltimore County
1865
Public

According to prior documentation on the property, the Freedmen's Bureau was constructed in 1865, the Freedman's Bureau and served as a school and meeting place for local African Americans after the Civil War. The exposed stone foundation is the only 19th century portion of the building distinguishable by exterior architectural survey, and suggests that the building is representative of many vernacular stone structures erected throughout Baltimore County in the mid- to late 19th century. It dates to a late 19th century period of growth in the small community of Kingsville. By the mid-19th century, the community of Kingsville was only sparsely developed with a few dwellings and St. John's Episcopal Church, which was located at the crossroads of Belair Road and Joppa Road. Between 1850 and 1877, a few more dwellings and a Lutheran Church were erected along Belair Road to the north its intersection with Joppa Road. At that time, the Freedmen's Bureau was depicted as a "Grange Hall" in the county atlas. By 1881, the population of Kingsville had reached 150 individuals, and the small community's building stock included a public school. Kingsville has remained largely rural and retained a significant amount of its 19th century character.

The Freedman's Bureau is built into the hill fronting northwest on a long, narrow lot with a stream to the northeast. The exterior of the building has been extensively altered, rendering the structure difficult to date based on an exterior-only survey. The random rubble stone foundation supports a wood frame structure clad in vinyl siding. Rising from the crest of the side gable roof with asphalt shingles are two, rebuilt brick chimneys. One is located on the interior end while one is centrally placed. The three-bay-wide main block stands one-and-a-half stories tall with two gabled dormers on the facade and three shed roof dormers on the rear. A 6/6 vinyl window pierces each facade dormer. Three 6/6 vinyl windows pierce the first story. The main entry, protected by a new gabled portico, features a single-leaf door that is paneled with lights and a vinyl surround. Another entry is cut through the stone foundation on the basement level. This single-leaf door is also paneled with lights but has square-edged wood surrounds. Two 6/6 vinyl windows flank the basement entry. All of the windows have vinyl surrounds and sills. A two-story addition projects from the southwest elevation with an overhanging second story that is connected to the ground with an exterior, wood staircase. On the rear, a one-story, one-bay shed roof porch has been enclosed with screens on a stone foundation. Circa 1940, this porch was extended an extra three bays with concrete block construction and vinyl siding.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0239

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic

other Freedmen's Bureau

2. Location

street and number 11807 Belair Road not for publication

city, town Kingsville _- vicinity

county Baltimore County

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Robert P. Chaney

street and number 11807 Belair Road telephone Not Available

city, town Kingsville state MD zip code 21087

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse liber 8389 folio 807

city, town Towson tax map 55 tax parcel 177 tax ID number 1106020525

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

Contributing Resource in National Register District
Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
Recorded by HABS/HAER
Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
___ district	___ public	___ agriculture _____ landscape	Contributing Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	___ commerce/trade _____ recreation/culture _____ 1 _____ 2 _____ buildings	
___ structure _____ both		___ defense _____ religion _____ . _____ . _____ sites	
___ site		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic _____ social _____ structures	
___ object		___ education _____ transportation _____ objects	
		___ funerary _____ work in progress _____ J _____ 2 _____ Total	
		___ government _____ unknown	
		___ health care _____ vacant/not in use	
		___ industry _____ other: _____	

**Number of Contributing Resources
previously listed in the Inventory**

1

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-0239

Condition

_____excellent_____	deteriorated
_____good_____	ruins
_____fair_____	X altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Freedman's Bureau is built into the hill fronting northwest on a long, narrow lot with a stream to the northeast. The exterior of the building has been extensively altered, rendering the structure difficult to date based on an exterior-only survey. It appears to have been constructed in 1865, but only deed research and an intensive survey can confirm an exact date of construction. The random rubble stone foundation supports a wood frame structure clad in vinyl siding. Rising from the crest of the side gable roof with asphalt shingles are two, rebuilt brick chimneys. One is located on the interior end while one is centrally placed. The three-bay-wide main block stands one-and-a-half stories tall with two gabled dormers on the facade and three shed roof dormers on the rear. A 6/6 vinyl window pierces each facade dormer. Three 6/6 vinyl windows pierce the first story. The main entry, protected by a new gabled portico, features a single-leaf door that is paneled with lights and a vinyl surround. Another entry is cut through the stone foundation on the basement level. This single-leaf door is also paneled with lights but has square-edged wood surrounds. Two 6/6 vinyl windows flank the basement entry. All of the windows have vinyl surrounds and sills. A two-story addition projects from the southwest elevation with an overhanging second story that is connected to the ground with an exterior, wood staircase. Leading from the gravel parking lot to the main entry is a wood ramp with a square post balustrade. On the rear, a one-story, one-bay shed roof porch has been enclosed with screens on a stone foundation. Circa 1940, this porch was extended an extra three bays with concrete block construction and vinyl siding.

Located to the south of the main building is a circa 1960 garage constructed with concrete block. It features a double-leaf plywood door on the facade and a vinyl 6/6 window on each side elevation. One garage door opening has been blocked up. A second floor has been recently added to enlarge the building. This overhanging addition has pressed vertical board siding, 1/1 vinyl windows, and front gable roof with asphalt shingles.

Located to the southeast is a circa 1990 shed. This wood frame structure has pressed vertical board siding, a hooded gambrel roof with asphalt shingles, and a poured concrete foundation. The entry features a double-leaf cross-braced door.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-0239

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture		economics	health/medicine	performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	X	education	industry	philosophy
X 1800-1899	X architecture		engineering	invention	politics/government
X 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art		entertainment/	landscape architecture	religion
2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce		recreation	law	science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	X	ethnic heritage	literature	social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	exploration/	maritime history	transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		settlement	military	other:

Specific dates 1865-1990 ca. **Architect/Builder** Unknown

Construction dates 1865, 1940 ca., 1990 ca.

Evaluation for:

National Register

☐ Maryland Register

X ☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

According to prior documentation on the property, the Freedmen's Bureau was constructed in 1865, the Freedman's Bureau and served as a school and meeting place for local African Americans after the Civil War.¹ The exposed stone foundation is the only 19th century portion of the building distinguishable by exterior architectural survey, and suggests that the building is representative of many vernacular stone structures erected throughout Baltimore County in the mid- to late 19th century. It dates to a late 19th century period of growth in the small community of Kingsville. By the mid-19th century, the community of Kingsville was only sparsely developed with a few dwellings and St. John's Episcopal Church, which was located at the crossroads of Belair Road and Joppa Road.² Between 1850 and 1877, a few more dwellings and a Lutheran Church were erected along Belair Road to the north its intersection with Joppa Road. At that time, the Freedmen's Bureau was depicted as a "Grange Hall" in the county atlas.³ By 1881, the population of Kingsville had reached 150 individuals, and the small community's building stock included a public school.⁴ Kingsville has remained largely rural and retained a significant amount of its 19th century character.

Vernacular buildings tend to have little to no stylistic detailing and are typically constructed by local builders with locally available tools and materials. Vernacular architecture accounts for the majority of the built environment and reflects the traditions of society, rather than the whims of the architect.⁵ Throughout Baltimore County, there are a number of vernacular stone houses from this period. Stone was readily available in the county, with both marble and granite quarries located throughout the region. Commonly, these random rubble stone dwellings are two stories in height, single-pile with side gable roofs. This continuity of form is a result of folk architecture and the reliance on constructing forms that had been built by the previous generation.

Baltimore County Historic Inventory.

J.C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850). This portion of Joppa Road has been renamed Bradshaw Road.

³ *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877).

⁴ J. Thomas Scharf, *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men* (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA), p. 918.

Dell Upton and John Michael Vlach, editors, *Common Places: Readings in American Vernacular Architecture*, (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1986), pp. xv-xvi.

9. Major Bibliographical References

inventory NO. B A 0239

Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia, PA: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.
Baltimore County Historic Inventory.
Brooks, Neal A. and Eric G. Rockel. *A History of Baltimore County.* Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.
Map of Baltimore County. Philadelphia, PA: G. W. Bromley, 1915.
Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County From the Earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men.* Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881. Reprinted by Higginson Book Company, Salem, MA.
Sidney, J. C. *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys.* Baltimore, MD: James M. Stephens, 1850.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property .50 Acre
Acreage of historical setting Unknown
Quadrangle name White Marsh Quadrangle scale: 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since its construction in 1865, the Freedmen's Bureau has been associated with the .90 acres of land known as tax parcel 177 of map 55 located in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's office.

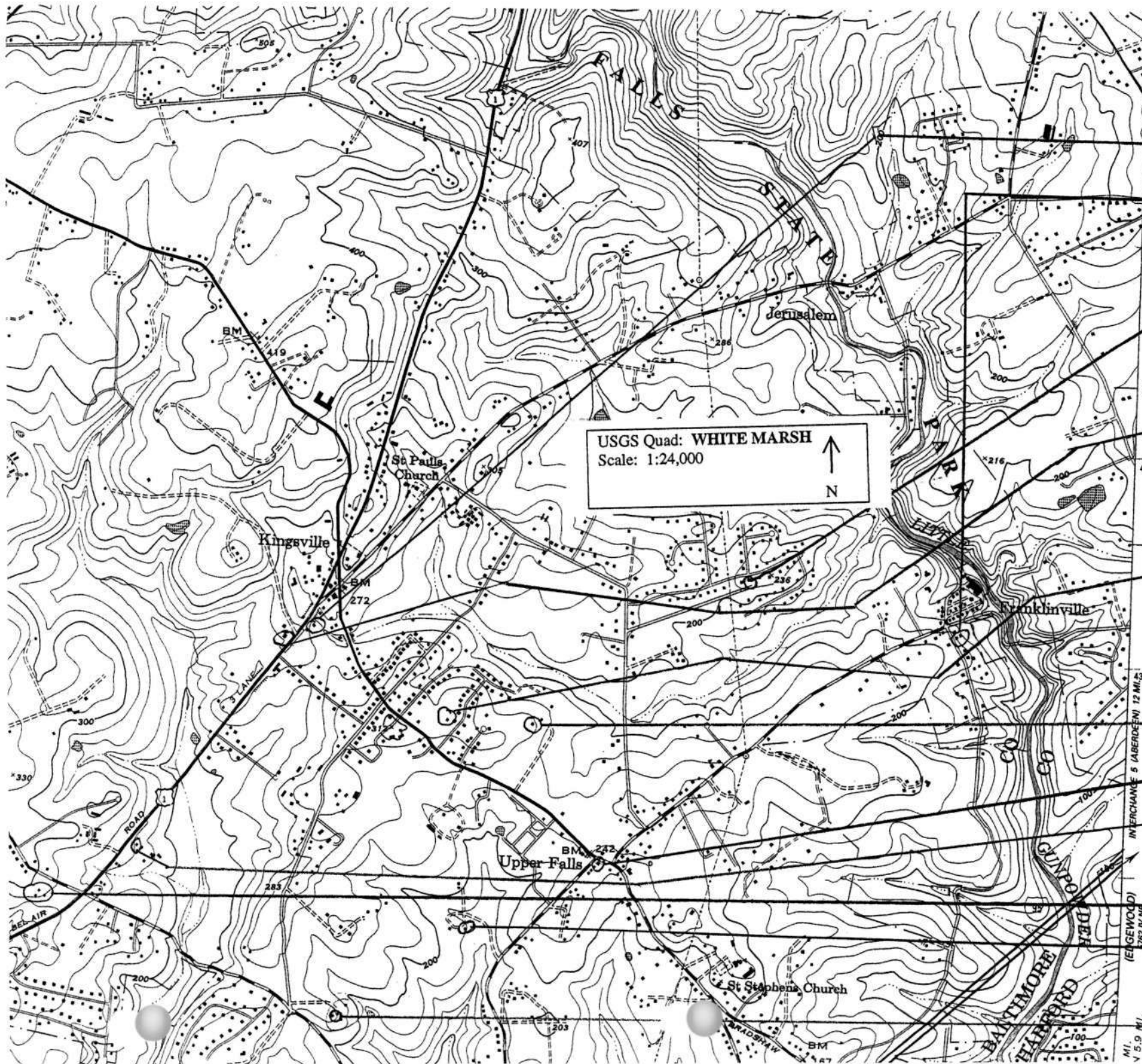
11. Form Prepared by

name/title	A. McDonald and A. Didden, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Incorporated	date	May 24, 2001
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600



BA-0239
11807 BELAIR ROAD
KINGSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-1529
1825 REYNOLDS ROAD
KINGSVILLE, BALTIMORE
COUNTY

BA-0241
8011 REDSTONE ROAD
KINGSVILLE, BALTIMORE
COUNTY

BA-0243
DAY-DEANS-KING HWY
11750 BELAIR ROAD
BALTIMORE
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-0362
BELLWE
7528 BRADSHAW ROAD
KINGSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-0250

BA-1184

BA-2303
11501 BELAIR ROAD
KINGSVILLE
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-0238

BA-0253
11300 RAPHEL ROAD
UPPER FALLS
BALTIMORE COUNTY

BA-
7404 MT. VISTA ROAD



BA-0239

11807 BELAIR ROAD

KINGSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAILER

3/2001

MD-STEP

NORTHWEST ELEVATION

1 of 4



BA-OR 39

11807 BELAIR ROAD

KINGSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAILERES

3/2001

MD-SHPU

SE ELEVATION

2 of 4



BA-0239

11807 BELAIR ROAD

KINGSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAILERES

3/2001

MD-SHRO

N CORNER

3 of 4



BA-0239

11807 BELAIR ROAD

KINGSVILLE

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD

TRAILERES

3/2001

MD-5H80

GARAGE

4 of 4

£*'239 **FREEDMEN'S BUREAU** - 1865 - 11807 Belair Road south of
Kingsville. Part of the present white frame cottage was a
school and meeting place established by the Freedman's Bureau
following Emancipation.

i. STATE **Maryland**

COUNTY **Baltimore**

TOWN **Kingsville** VICINITY **Dist. XI**

STREET NO. **Belair Road**

2 NAME **Freedman's Bureau**

ORIGINAL OWNER

ORIGINAL USE

PRESENT OWN ER

PRESENT USE

WALL CONSTRUCTION

NO. OF STORIES

DATE OR PERIOD **1865**

STYLE

ARCHITECT

BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

OPEN TO PUBLIC

The meeting place of an organization by this name was founded Mar. 3> 1865 by an Act of Congress. Its aim was the education of negroes. Funds provided for a school house and teacher's salaries. The building also sheltered slaves fleeing from the south. The building now is/a private home.

(second HABS report)

E. Frances Offutt

HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE

COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

March 20, 1968

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered

Interior

Exterior

6. LOCATION MAP (*Plan Optional*)

3. PUBLISHED SOURCES 0\"hor, *Title*, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

7. PHOTOGRAPH

9- NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

DATE OF RECORD